1. A service equipment housing, comprising:

   a neutral bus;

   a ground bus;

   a first overcurrent protector;

   a first conductor electrically connecting said neutral bus and said first overcurrent protector; and

   a second conductor electrically connecting said ground bus and said first overcurrent protector.

2. The service equipment housing of claim 1, wherein said overcurrent protector is selected from the group consisting of a circuit breaker and a fuse.

3. The service equipment housing of claim 1, wherein said overcurrent protector comprises a thermal-magnetic circuit breaker.

4. The service equipment housing of claim 1, wherein said overcurrent protector comprises a single pole, 120 volt, thermal-magnetic circuit breaker.

5. The service equipment housing of claim 1, further comprising:

   a first grounding electrode; and

   a first grounding electrode conductor, said first grounding electrode conductor electrically connecting said ground bus and said grounding electrode.

6. The service equipment housing of claim 5, wherein said overcurrent protector comprises a single pole, 120 volt, thermal-magnetic circuit breaker.

7. The service equipment housing of claim 1, further comprising:
   a second overcurrent protector;
   a first hot service entrance conductor, said first hot service entrance conductor being electrically connected to said second overcurrent protector; and
   a first neutral service entrance conductor, said first neutral service entrance conductor being electrically connected to said neutral bus.
8. The service equipment housing of claim 7, wherein:
   said second overcurrent protector comprises a circuit breaker;
   said first hot service entrance conductor comprises a first wire; and
   said first neutral service entrance conductor comprises a second wire.
9. The service equipment housing of claim 7, further comprising:
   a third overcurrent protector; and
   a second hot service entrance conductor, said second hot service entrance conductor being electrically connected to said third overcurrent protector.
10. The service equipment housing of claim 9, wherein said first, second, and third overcurrent protectors comprise first, second, and third circuit breakers.

11. The service equipment housing of claim 9, wherein said first, second, and third overcurrent protectors comprise first, second, and third circuit breakers, having first, second, and third poles, respectively; and further comprising;

a handle, said handle mechanically connecting said first, second, and third poles

12. The service equipment housing of claim 7, further comprising:

a third overcurrent protector;

a fourth conductor electrically connecting said neutral bus to said third overcurrent protector; and

a fifth conductor electrically connecting third overcurrent protector to said ground bus.

13. A service equipment housing, comprising:

a two pole main circuit breaker;

first and second wires, comprising hot, line-side wires, said first and second wires being electrically connected to said main circuit breaker;

first and second branch circuit breakers;

a third wire, said third wire electrically connecting said main circuit breaker and said first branch circuit breaker;

a fourth wire, said fourth wire electrically connecting said main circuit breaker and said second branch circuit breaker;

a neutral bus;

a fifth wire, said fifth wire comprising a neutral, line-side wire, said fifth wire being electrically connected to said neutral bus;

a one pole circuit breaker;

a sixth wire, said sixth wire electrically connecting said neutral bus and said one pole circuit breaker;

a ground bus; and

a seventh wire, said seventh wire electrically connecting said one pole circuit breaker and said ground bus.

14. The service equipment housing of claim 13, further comprising:

a grounding electrode; and

an eighth wire, said eighth wire electrically connecting said ground bus and said grounding electrode.

15. The service equipment housing of claim 14, further comprising a handle, said handle mechanically linking said one pole of said one pole circuit breaker to said two poles of said two pole main circuit breaker.

16. The service equipment housing of claim 15, further comprising:

a ninth wire, said ninth wire comprising a hot, load side wire, said ninth wire being electrically connected to said first branch circuit breaker;

a tenth wire, said tenth wire comprising a neutral, load side wire, said tenth wire being electrically connected to said neutral bus; and

an eleventh wire, said eleventh wire comprising a ground, load side wire, said eleventh wire being electrically connected to said ground bus.

17. The service equipment housing of claim 16, wherein:

said two pole main circuit breaker comprises a 200 ampere two pole, 240 volt, thermal-magnetic circuit breaker; and

said one pole circuit breaker comprises a 60 ampere, one pole, 120 volt thermal-magnetic circuit breaker.

18. A method of protecting a grounding electrode conductor from an overcurrent, comprising:
electrically connecting a grounding electrode to a ground bus using a first grounding electrode conductor;
electrically connecting said ground bus to a first circuit breaker using a first bonding conductor;
electrically connecting said first circuit breaker to a neutral bus using a second bonding conductor;
electrically connecting a line side, neutral wire to said neutral bus.

19. The method of claim 18, further comprising:
securing a handle between said first circuit breaker and a second circuit breaker so that when said first circuit breaker is tripped, said handle trips said second circuit breaker.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein said first circuit breaker comprises a 60 ampere, single pole, 120 volt thermal-magnetic circuit breaker having a short circuit rating of 10,000 RMS symmetrical amperes interrupting capacity; and further comprising:
passing an overcurrent from soil, through said grounding electrode, said grounding electrode conductor, said ground bus, said first bonding conductor, and said first circuit breaker; and
tripping said first circuit breaker when said overcurrent exceeds said interrupting capacity of said first circuit breaker.